

44784
CITY OF WORCESTER.

FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the City

BY

A. J. B. GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

1932.

WORCESTER:

EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON LTD., THE TRINITY PRESS.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30291823>



CITY OF WORCESTER.

FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City

BY

A. J. B. GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

1932.

WORCESTER:

EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON LTD., THE TRINITY PRESS.

Public Health Committee.

Councillor A. Cope (*Chairman*).
 The Mayor (Councillor Arthur Bryan, J.P.)
 Alderman H. A. Leicester, J.P.
 Alderman W. Sharpe.
 Councillor Lady K. M. D. Atkins.
 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Councillor R. M. Beach-Hicks.
 Councillor Henry Baker.
 Councillor Thomas Duckworth.
 Councillor William Geo. Day, J.P.
 Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
 Councillor Charles F. Forster.
 Miss Councillor E. M. Jacomb.
 Councillor W. E. Moore-Ede, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Miss Councillor D. M. E. Ogilvy, M.B.E., J.P.
 Miss Councillor E. M. O'Brien.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, M.B.E., J.P.
 Councillor F. L. Spalding, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Councillor George Edward Wells.

Hospital Dairy, etc., and Public Slaughterhouses Sub-Committee.

Councillor A. Cope (*Chairman*).
 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Councillor Henry Baker.
 Councillor Thomas Duckworth.
 Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
 Miss Councillor D. M. E. Ogilvy, M.B.E., J.P.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
 Councillor F. L. Spalding, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

Councillor A. Cope (*Chairman*).
 Councillor H. Baker.
 Councillor W. G. Day, J.P.
 Councillor Geo. E. Wells.

Housing Sub-Committee.

Councillor A. Cope (*Chairman*).
 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Councillor H. Baker.
 Councillor R. M. Beach-Hicks.
 Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
 Miss Councillor D. M. E. Ogilvy, M.B.E., J.P.
 Mrs. Councillor E. M. O'Brien.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.

Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Mr. W. H. Jones (*Chairman*).
 The Mayor (Councillor Arthur Bryan, J.P.)
 Alderman H. A. Leicester, J.P.
 Miss Councillor E. M. Jacomb.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
 Councillor B. Frank Stratford.
 Miss James.
 Lady Middlemore.
 Miss Jessie Tree.

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER			A. J.. B Griffin, M.B. Ch.,B., D.P.H.
CONSULTANT MEDICAL OFFICER			Mabyn Read, M.D., D.P.H., M.A.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	-	-	Miss Marion Andrews, M.D., D.P.H.
PUBLIC VACCINATOR	-	-	Mr. W. G. Bennett, LL.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.*
VACCINATOR, MUNICIPAL HOMES HOSPITAL	-	-	Mr. S. C. Legge, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.*
DENTAL OFFICER	-	-	Mr. M. J. Matley Moore, L.D.S., R.C.S.*
PUBLIC ANALYST	-	-	Mr. C. C. Duncan, F.I.C., F.C.S.*†
VETERINARY INSPECTORS	-		Major E. Franklin, M.R.C.V.S.* Mr. H. B. Hiles, M.R.C.V.S.*
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	-		Mr. Ralph Taylor.†§
ASSISTANT SANITARY	-	-	Mr. P. L. Parsons.†§
INSPECTORS	-	-	Mr. H. Jackson†
MATRON, CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	-	-	Miss N. Glew.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE	-	-	NURSE M. W. COTTERILL.¶*
HEALTH VISITORS	-	-	Miss E. O. Digby.¶ Miss S. E. Howard.¶ Miss F. A. Moore.¶ Miss A. Steele.¶††
SENIOR CLERK	-	-	Mr. P. M. Christian.
ASSISTANT CLERKS	-	-	Mr. J. Everett. Mr. F. W. Whitehouse.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WEL- FARE CENTRE CLERKS	-	-	Miss H. Bale.¶ Miss D. Ellery.¶ Miss E. Stevenson.*
DISINFECTORS, ETC.	-	-	Mr. C. A. Webb, Jr. Mr. A. Payne
MANAGER, PUBLIC SLAUGHTER- HOUSES	-	-	Mr. A. R. Underwood.
<i>Public Bathing Pavilions</i>			
ATTENDANTS	-	-	Mr. C. A. Webb, Senr.* Mr. C. Robinson.*
VACCINATION OFFICER	-	-	Mr. E. H. Rea.*

*Part-time only.

†Services utilised by arrangement with County Council.

‡Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

||Joint appointment—M. & C.W. and School Medical Service.

¶Trained Nurse and Certificate of Midwives Board.

††New Health Visitors Certificate.

**State Registered by Examination.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following represent the chief vital statistics for the year, viz:—

				Compared with those of England and Wales.	
Estimated Population	-	-	52.120		
Birth Rate	-	-	14.7	15.3	
Recorded Death Rate	-	-	13.7	12.0	
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000					
Births	-	-	61.1	65.0	
Death Rate from principal In-					
fectious Diseases	-	-	0.58	0.55	
Respiratory Death Rate	-	-	2.12		
Phthisis Death Rate	-	-	0.946	0.742 (1931)	
Cancer Death Rate	-	-	1.64	1.484 (1931)	

*The Fifty-ninth Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
being that for the year 1932.*

*To the Right Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of the County of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City for the year 1932; and my third report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The Population at the 1931 Census was 50,497: this was increased by 1,140 by the extension of the City in 1931, and the mid-year population for 1932 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 52,120. It is upon this figure that the vital statistics have been calculated.

The Death-Rate of 13.7 was approximately the same as that for 1931, and compares with a figure of 12.0 for England and Wales. As I have indicated in earlier reports, there is little likelihood of any fall in the death rate due to the composition of the City's present population.

The Birth Rate of 14.7 is the lowest ever recorded.

The Infantile Death Rate of 61.1 represents a fall on the previous year, and compares favourably with a rate of 65 for England and Wales, and 69 for all the Great Towns.

The incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever was exceptionally low, but towards the end of the year there was a widespread outbreak of Measles and of Mumps, and a wave of Influenza which carried off a number of the older inhabitants of the City.

Considerable progress was made with slum clearance, and the number of insanitary houses demolished during the year was a record for the City.

The illness of Dr. Mabyn Read towards the latter part of the year, throwing as it did, additional work upon the Medical Officer of Health, has somewhat slowed down slum clearance schemes and administrative work in general.

The enlarged boundaries of the City have materially increased the work of all sections of the Department, and to expedite slum clearance some medical and clerical assistance will in the future be required.

The needed Isolation Hospital extensions should materialise in 1933; and when times improve it is hoped a suitable combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic may be erected.

There have been only two changes among established Officers of the Staff, to all of whom I am indebted for loyal co-operation and help during the year.

I would also wish to acknowledge the assistance received from Officers of other Departments.

To Members of the Health and Mental Deficiency Act Committees, I would offer sincere thanks for their serious consideration of public health matters and for their encouragement.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. B. GRIFFIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A."

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (in acres)	5,393
Population (Census 1931)	50,497
Registrar General's estimate	52,120
Rateable Value	£318,517
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,264
Live Births:—	T. M. F.
Legitimate	736 365 371
Illegitimate	33 13 20
	769
Birth Rate	14.7
Still Births, 24; Rate per 1,000 live births	31.2
Deaths, 717; Death Rate	13.7
Percentage of total deaths of deaths occurring in Institutions	32.2
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—	
From Sepsis	Nil
From Other Causes	2
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	61.1

Social Conditions.

Population.—As was indicated in my 1931 report, the Census figure of 50,497, representing a decrease of population since 1929 of 1823, was a surprise, and raises question as to the validity of the earlier population figures or of the Census itself.

Despite the addition of the inhabitants of the added areas, the mid-year population for 1932 is only 52,120—or some 400 less than that given for 1930.

There is, however, a tendency for population to become stationary; and further decline of birth rate will mean a declining population—a fact to be borne in mind when considering housing schemes.

No variations in social conditions have been noted. Unemployment, of which Worcester, compared with many Northern Towns, is relatively free, remained approximately the same. The maximum unemployment figure being 3,065 in December as compared with a maximum of 3,104 in March 1931; and the minimum 2,477 in July as compared with 2,216 in the same month of 1931.

Meteorology.

Daily observations are made at the City Waterworks and for the following information I am indebted to the City Engineer.

The highest temperature was 93 degrees Fahrenheit on August 19th and the lowest 21 degrees Fahrenheit on March 10th. Rain fell on 182 days, a rain day being one on which not less than .01 inches of rain are recorded.

The following tables give particulars of the rainfall throughout the year and the annual fall for the past 20 years. Judged by 1932 standards, there is always an even chance of a day being a "rain-day."

1932.			No. of Rain Days		Rainfall for Month
January	..	..	17	..	2.43
February	..	..	9	..	0.17
March	..	..	13	..	1.58
April	..	..	23	..	3.55
May ..	..	..	24	..	8.28
June	..	..	5	..	1.07
July	..	..	15	..	2.36
August	..	..	10	..	2.62
September	..	..	16	..	2.91
October	..	..	23	..	3.10
November	..	..	13	..	1.26
December	..	..	14	..	1.06
Total			182		30.39

Comparison of Rainfall for the past 20 Years:—

1913	..	..	26.11	inches
1914	..	..	24.11	„
1915	..	..	31.60	„
1916	..	..	25.29	„
1917	..	..	21.18	„
1918	..	..	20.47	„
1919	..	..	24.84	„
1920	..	..	25.62	„
1921	..	..	16.08	„
1922	..	..	26.07	„
1923	..	..	26.74	„
1924	..	..	33.22	„

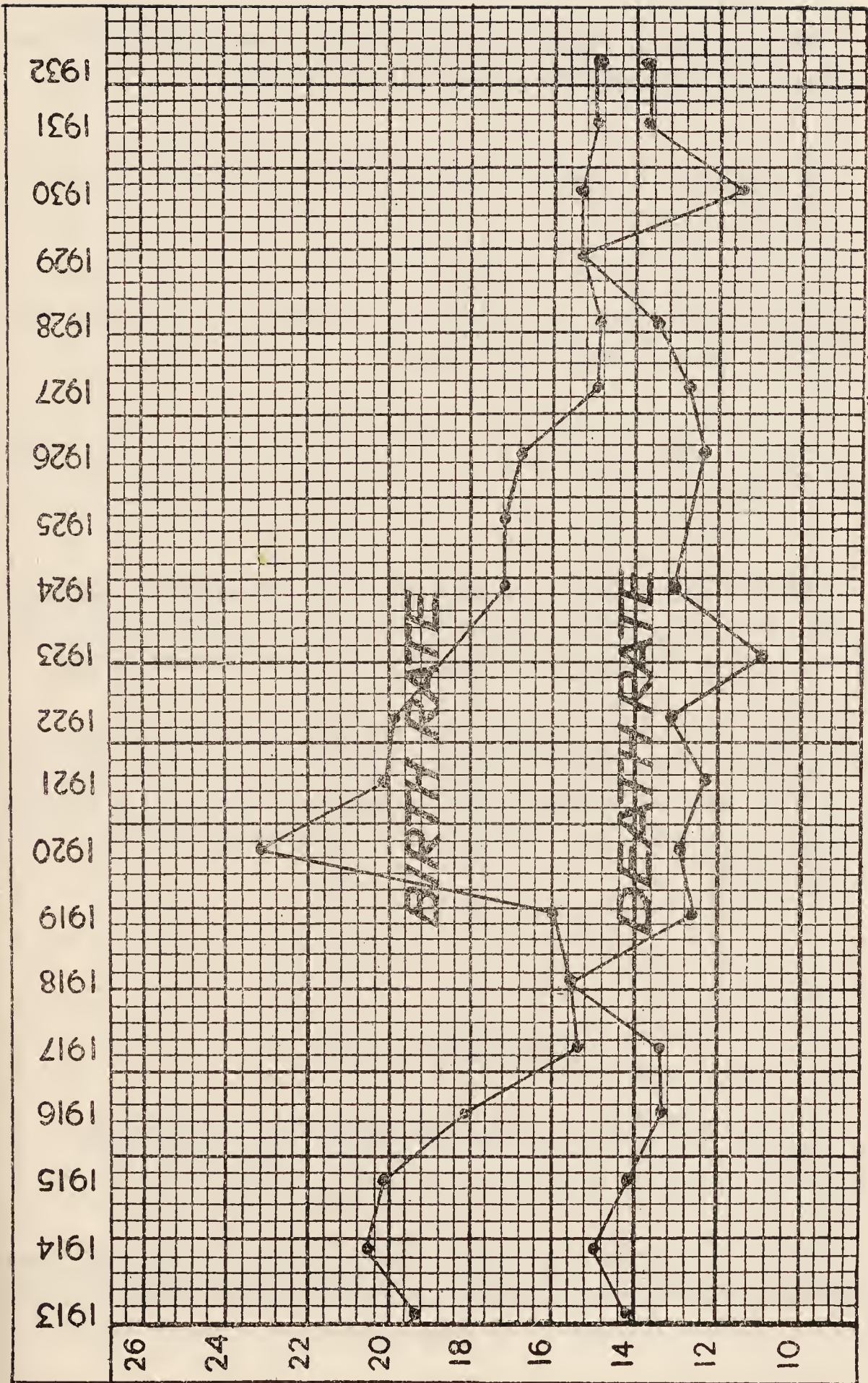
1925	..	..	23.75 inches
1926	..	..	25.04 „
1927	..	..	30.52 „
1928	..	..	25.09 „
1929	..	..	26.54 „
1930	..	..	31.08 „
1931	..	..	27.08 „
1932	..	..	30.39 „

Births.—There were 835 births registered as having taken place within the City. Of these 81 were to non-residents. On the other hand, there were 15 births elsewhere to persons normally resident within the City.

The corrected number of births was therefore 769, being the same as the previous year but for a larger population; and the rate fell from 15.1 to 14.7 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 16.64.

The falling birth rate, which is general, is the more serious when it is realised that it is taking place among the more responsible and more socially valuable members of the community. The decline, unfortunately, is not occurring “*pari passu*” among the lower and less responsible stratum of society. This decline among the more responsible members of society probably represents an adverse affect of the economics of social services.

Deaths.—755 deaths were registered within the City. From these must be deducted 66 deaths of non-residents and to them added 28 deaths of City residents occurring elsewhere.



The recorded death rate was 13.7 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 12.97.

Excluding the deaths of infants, the mean age at death was 61.6.

Detail of causes of death at varying age periods are tabulated at the end of the report.

Graph No. 1 illustrates birth and death rates for the past 20 years.

Infant Mortality.—There were 47 deaths of infants under 1 year, giving a rate of 61.6 per 1,000 births. Of these deaths, 32 were of children less than 1 month old.

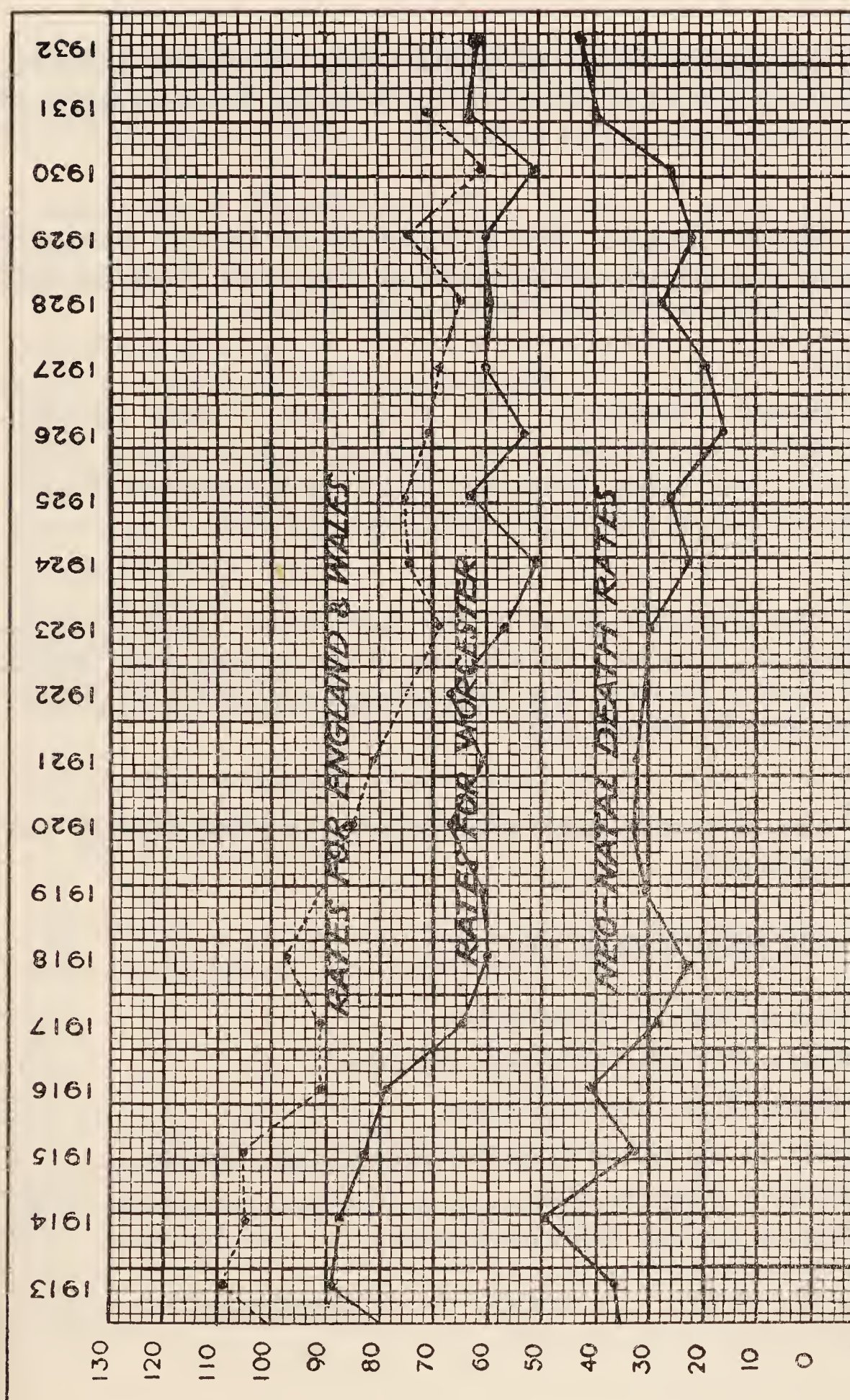
Graph No. 2 compares the Infant Mortality Rate for Worcester with that for England and Wales over the past 20 years; and also indicates Worcester's Neo-Natal Death Rate (i.e., deaths of children below one month) for the same period.

SECTION "B."

General Provision of Health Services.

Staff.—Details of Staff are shown on Pages 5 & 6.

Nurse Cotterill succeeded Nurse Cooke, retired, as Tuberculosis Nurse, and Mr. Whitehouse replaced Mr. Lee, transferred to another Department, as Junior Clerk.



Specialist Medical Staff.—Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S. continues to be in charge of the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Mr. N. Duggan, F.R.C.S. continues to take charge of cases of surgical tuberculosis at Newtown Hospital, and to be Surgeon for the Orthopaedic Scheme.

Home Nursing.—The City and County Nursing Institution continues to be responsible for nursing in the home, and despite financial difficulties the amount of work carried out by this organisation has increased.

The Council's grant to the Association for Nursing in cases of Measles, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and certain Maternity Services is to be increased during the next quinquennium by 30 per cent.

The following table summarises the work done by this Organisation.

Public Work done in 1932-33.

Visits to Old Age Pensioners	..	..	..	8193
Visits to "Notifiable" cases—52 cases	..	..	..	1057
Visits to T.B. cases—18 cases	..	..	..	1170
Visits to 79 children under school age, (pneumonia, measles, etc.)	..	..	..	1324
Visits to 18 Post Midwifery cases	..	..	..	434
Total visits				12,178

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.—No changes in staff or administration concerned with poor law medical out-relief have taken place.

Laboratory Facilities.—The County Analyst continues to do the bacteriological and chemical analyses required, and the year's work is summarised below:

Diphtheria Swabs	315
Sputum examined for Tubercle Bacilli	303
Typhoid	6
Urine (Tubercle Bacilli)	6
Fæces (Tubercle Bacilli)	2
Ringworm	4
Pleural Effusion, etc.	4
Drugs analysed	10
Milk analysed	65
Foodstuffs analysed	103
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs analysed	11

Milk for Bacteriological examination:—

For presence of Tubercle Bacilli	14
For Bacteria count	21

Specimens in connexion with Venereal Diseases referred to the Birmingham City Laboratory were as follows:—

	From Treatment Centre.	From Medical Practitioners.	Total.
For detection of Spirochettes	6	—	6
For detection of Gonococci ..	79	36	115
For Wassermann reaction ..	121	160	281
Other examinations	48	18	66
Total	254	214	468

Local Government Act, 1929.—No “declarations” have been made under the above Act, and the character of the hospital treatment of the sick poor remains unaltered.

The appropriation of the former Poor Law Infirmary for Public Health Purposes has not advanced partly owing to the present difficulties of appropriation in this old mixed institution, and partly due to the extended activities of the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

During the year the Infirmary Extensions consisting of a Nurses Home, 2 Operating Theatres, Pathological and Orthopaedic Departments, was opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and this has provided an additional 22 hospital beds.

The new Departments embody the latest advances in pathological and orthopaedic equipment, and the diagnostic and treatment facilities provided should greatly increase the efficiency of the Voluntary Hospital. A whole time pathologist is now upon the Infirmary Staff.

The peculiar local difficulties of appropriation of the Municipal Homes Hospital are appreciated by the Ministry of Health; but the Hospital treatment of indigent sick is capable of improvement and when the times are propitious the improved functioning of the Municipal Homes Hospital will need to be carried out.

Legislation.—

During the year the Ministry's Model Byelaws relating to Nursing Homes made in connexion with the Nursing

Homes Registration Act were adopted: as was also a bye-law dealing with Smoke Abatement made under Sec. 2 of the Public Health Smoke Abatement: Act 1926.

Hospitals.

Apart from the extensions at the Worcester Royal Infirmary, referred to, no changes in the hospital services took place during the year.

The Block Grant Scheme, under which the Worcester Royal Infirmary Authorities carry out certain duties in connexion with School children, Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis cases has continued to function.

Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances under the control of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society provide day and night service for general cases. The finances of the Society are now on a stable footing.

For infectious diseases, the City maintains one motor ambulance. It is expected that this will shortly need replacement.

Clinics and Treatment Centres, *Provided by the Council*:—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, at 54, Lowesmoor.

MEDICAL CLINICS (including ante-natal cases)
 Tuesdays & }
 Wednesdays } from 3 p.m.

WEIGHING CLINICS Mondays }
 Tuesdays & } from 2 p.m.
 Wednesdays }

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, BANK STREET.

MEDICAL CLINIC Monday at 3 p.m.
 Tuesday at 3 p.m.
 Friday at 7.0 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINIC, TUDOR HOUSE.
 Friday afternoon 3 p.m.

Provided at the Worcester Royal Infirmary by the City Council in conjunction with the Worcestershire C.C.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC
 Wednesdays Women 2.15 p.m.
 Men 3.15 p.m.
 Saturdays Men 2.15 p.m.
 Women 3.15 p.m.

(The Department is also open daily for patients' treatment under orderly's supervision.)

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC
 Wednesdays afternoons.

MENTAL TREATMENT CLINIC
 First & Third Friday afternoons
 in each month.

Vaccination Acts.—No administrative changes have taken place during the year and the work done is summarised below.

	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of persons.			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
	Under one year of age	One year and upwards	TOTAL	
DR. W. G. BENNETT ...	372	39	411	4
DR. S. C. LEGGE, (Municipal Homes) ...	5	5	10	Nil
Totals ...	377	44	421	4

Number of Certificates of Vaccinations received during the year	567
Number of Certificates of exemption received ...	258
Number of prosecutions for failure to have child Vaccinated	2

As stated in my report for 1931, vaccination is still to be recommended as the first line of defence against Smallpox,

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The provisions under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme were detailed in my "survey" report in 1930.

These have been supplemented by the appointment of an obstetric consultant available to practitioners in cases

of difficult labour; and by the provision at the Welfare Centre of sterilized Maternity outfits made available to Mothers at cost price.

Welfare Centre.—The work continues to be carried on at 54, Lowesmoor under Dr. Marion Andrews. The Officers of the Centre have the assistance of a band of voluntary helpers, whose valuable help I would again acknowledge.

The lease of these premises expires in 1935, and it is hoped that by that date the general economic position may have sufficiently improved to allow of a combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic being erected.

Provision of Milk Foods.—With no appreciable diminution in unemployment, the demand for milk free or below cost has continued to be heavy. The nett expenditure on this provision amounted to £1,041 as compared with £1,195 in 1931.

Ante-Natal Care.—There has been no extention of this work during the year.

Maternity Beds.—Very little advantage has been taken of the arrangements made under which mothers may be admitted for their confinements to the Municipal Homes, through the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Although this removes them from contact with the Poor Law, prejudice among the poorer classes against “the Big House” seems to die very hard.

Only 4 mothers took advantage of the provision during the year.

Provision of Meals.—During the year, 5,242 dinners were supplied at a cost of £121 14s. 9d., as compared with 4,240 at a cost of £101 14s. 0d. during 1931.

Home Helps.—Home Helps were supplied to 138 mothers at a cost of £69.

Infantile Mortality.—The rate of 61.1 represents a fall of 2.6 from 1931, and compares favourably with a rate of 65 for England and Wales.

As in 1931, the greatest number of infant deaths occurred during the first month of life, when no fewer than 32 of the 47 infant deaths took place.

The neo-natal death rate (relating to deaths of infants under 1 month old) was 41.9 as compared with 39.1 for 1931, and the rate among infants between one month and 12 months was only 19.7, as compared with 24.6 for 1931.

Of the 32 neo-natal deaths, 15 were due to prematurity, and 12 to congenital defects that were bound to prove fatal.

11 of these children lived less than a day, and 14 less than a week, and in this connexion it has to be remembered that the Health Visitor does not gain access to the infant before the tenth day.

The extremely low death rate of 19.7 among infants between 1 month and 12 months is, I consider, due in no small measure to the efficiency of the City's Child Welfare Scheme and of the Officers responsible for its execution.

The high neo-natal death rate, which is not peculiar to Worcester, is a matter of some concern. One wonders whether the increasing (and, in many cases, not unreasonable) reluctance of women to have large families has any bearing upon the number of premature children born who fail to survive.

No accurate explanation is so far forthcoming as to why so many children are born with congenital defects which prove fatal.

While better ante-natal supervision might reduce the incidence of prematurity, I know of no steps that Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities might take to reduce appreciably deaths due to Congenital defects.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 2 maternal deaths, giving a mortality rate of 2.6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the rate for England and Wales for 1931 of 4.11.

Case 1.

This patient died of eclamptic fits following the confinement. She was removed to the Royal Infirmary so soon as the eclamptic symptoms began.

Case 2.

This woman, having her first child at 41, was confined in a Nursing Home. The operation of Caesarean section had to be performed to deliver the child, and the patient survived the operation 3 days.

Both patients had received ante-natal supervision. In neither case was it possible to obtain a post mortem

examination, without which the value of any maternal death investigation is very materially reduced.

Voluntary Insurance Scheme.—Under this Scheme expectant Mothers paid an insurance fee of 3s. 6d. against the possible expense of a doctor called in at the confinement by the midwife in attendance. The amount received in insurance fees represented only a small proportion of the cost of medical attendance. In addition, advantage was being taken of the Scheme by persons for whom it was never intended; and many of those using it regarded the payment of the small premium as entitling them automatically to the services of a doctor in childbirth. The Health Committee decided to discontinue the Scheme and no fresh premiums were accepted after the 29th February, 1932. The Council now recovers from the persons concerned according to their capacity to pay.

During the year accounts totalling £258 12s. 6d. were paid to medical practitioners on account of medical attendance in 249 cases; £69 2s. 0d. was recovered and £13 2s. 6d. was paid in contributions under the Voluntary Insurance Scheme.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified and made a good recovery.

13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, of which 5 were treated at the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

The ultimate diagnosis of notified cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are shown below:—

Albuminuria	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	2
Mastitis	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	2
No ascertained cause			..	7
Milk Fever	..	..	..	1

Midwives Acts.—14 Midwives notified their intention to practice and conducted 761 cases alone or with doctors.

In connexion with their practises, the following notices were received:—

Stillbirths	..	..	..	22
Artificial Feeding	..	..		4
Notification of death	..	..		3
Liability to be source of infection				2

Medical Aid Forms sent in during the year numbered 249; the causes for sending for medical aid being tabulated as follows:—

For the Mother			For the Child		
<i>During Pregnancy:</i>			Ophthalmia		
Albuminuria	..	6	Neonatorum	..	2
Haemorrhage	..	1	Discharging Eyes	..	22
Illness of Mother	..	2	Rash	..	4
Incomplete Abortion		5	Asphyxia	..	3
Vaginal Discharge	..	2	Spina Bifida	..	1
Breech Presentation		2	Illness of Infant	..	8

Contracted Pelvis ..	4	Prematurity	8
Oedema	2	Convulsions	1
		Septic Limbs	2
		Stillbirth	1
<i>During labour or the</i>		Infantile debility ..	6
<i>lying-in:—</i>		Deformity	3
Illness of Mother ..	14		
Ruptured Perineum	55		
Albuminuria ..	5		
Difficult Labour ..	40		
Uterine Inertia ..	11		
Rigid Perineum ..	7		
Post-partum			
Haemorrhage ..	7		
Hysteria	4		
Adherent Placenta	6		
Rise of temperature	9		
Thrombosis ..	5		
Fibroids of Uterus	1		
	<hr/> 188		<hr/> 61

The following table gives comparative statistics regarding requests for medical aid during the years 1928 to 1932:

	Year ended 31st December				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Total Live Births ...	784	785	808	823	834
Total Medical Help Calls	136	197	199	212	249
Percentage of Calls ...	17.3%	25.1%	23.4%	24.8%	29.8%
Maternal Mortality per 1000 Live Births ...	Nil.	3.82%	2.47%	3.64%	2.6%

The number of cases in which the midwife finds it necessary to call in a doctor has steadily increased, until now such cases amount to 30 per cent. of all cases delivered by midwives—an unusually high percentage.

Only 1 case of Pemphigus was reported during the year. and this made a normal recovery.

Registration of Nursing Homes.—No new Nursing Homes were registered and there are now four in the City. No untoward incidents occurred in the administration of these in relation to the Nursing Homes Registration Act.

Children Act, 1908, Section (I). During the year, 216 visits were paid by Health Visitors to Boarded Out children; which means that these children are being visited at intervals of less than 2 months. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health paid special visits to a number of houses where infants are boarded-out after consultation with the responsible health visitor.

Experience of the work shows that the transfer under the Local Government Act of this work to Health Departments has had many advantages.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, will alter and increase the work done in this connexion, but as it did not come into force until April 1933, it does not affect present figures.

Details of Boarded out children are shown below:—

Number on Register, 31st December, 1931	36	
Number of children received by Foster-Mothers during 1932	23	
	—	59
Number of children removed from care of Foster-mothers during the year ..	26	
Children removed from Registers having been legally adopted	3	
Died	1	
	—	30
Number on Register 31st December, 1932 ..	29	

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence and result of treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is shown below:—

Case	Date Notified	Treated at		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Blindness
		Home	Hospital			
	1932					
No.1	April 20th.	1	—	1	—	—
No.2	May 2nd.	1	—	1	—	—
No.3	May 5th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.4	July 5th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.5	July 19th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.6	Sept.16th.	1	—	1	—	—
No.7	Dec.2nd.	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ...	3	4	7	—	—

Facilities are provided by the Council under which all these cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital.

Health Visitors.—There have been no changes among the Health Visiting staff, whose districts have been appreciably enlarged by the extension of the City. Two Nurses attended the Health Visitors' Refresher Course held for two weeks in London during December.

During the year Miss Steel was successful in obtaining the New Health Visitors' Certificate.

Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics, 1932.

TABLE I.

Visits paid to the Homes by the Health Visitors.

		First Return		Total	Total
A.				1931	1931
To	Infants under 1 year	669	5,844	6,513	7,307
„	Children 1-5 years	—	—	7,658	7,271
„	Expectant Mothers	383	532	915	900
„	Mothers after confinement ..	—	—	31	34
Total		1,052	6,376	15,117	15,512
				Total	Total
B.				Visits	1931
To	cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			15	51
„	„ „ Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia			10	10
„	„ „ Measles and German Measles			6	23
„	„ „ Whooping Cough ..			88	130
„	„ „ Epidemic Diarrhoea ..			43	64
„	„ „ Poliomyelitis			4	—
Total				166	278

					Total Visits	Total 1931
C.						
In connection with:—						
Infant Deaths	..	..	..	..	34	31
Still Births	..	..	..	..	48	83
Midwifery Fees	..	..	..	..	26	49
Dental Cases	..	..	..	..	14	25
Other Cases	..	..	..	..	2,027	1,946
Total					2,149	2,134
D.						
Total Visits paid on District:—						
Group A	..	..	..	..	15,117	15,512
„ B	..	..	..	..	166	278
„ C	..	..	..	..	2,149	2,134
Total					17,432	17,924

TABLE II.

Clinics held by the Medical Officer.

					Total 1932	Total 1931
1.	Number of Meetings	..	..	..	85	86
2.	Attendances:—					
	Infants under 1 year					
	First Visits	..	..	..	369	
	Return Visits	..	..	..	401	
	Total	..	..	..	770	946

Children 1-5 years					
First Visits	..	..	..	29	
Return Visits	..	..	..	316	
Total	..	..	..	345	374
Ante-Natal Women					
First Visits	..	..	..	200	
Return Visits	..	..	..	57	
Total	..	..	..	257	255
Post-Natal Women					
First Visits	..	..	..	1	
Return Visits	..	..	..	293	
Total	..	..	..	294	309
Special Women					
First Visits	..	..	..	16	
Return Visits	..	..	..	100	
Total	..	..	..	116	114
3. Total Attendances:—					
Children	..	..	..	1,115	
Women	..	..	..	667	
Total	..	..	..	1,782	1,998
4. Average Attendance per Clinic:—					
Children	..	..	..	13.1	
Women	..	..	..	7.8	
Total	..	..	..	20.9	23.1

TABLE III
WEIGHING CLINICS

	South	North	West	Central	Total	Total 1931
Number of Meetings ..	47	47	47	47	188	192
Total Visits						
Infants under 1 year ..	680	796	823	1,480	3,779	3,957
Children 1-5 years ..	109	162	109	332	712	662
Total Children ..	789	958	932	1,812	4,491	4619
Expectant Mothers	12	126	77	147	362	336
Other Women ..	259	320	251	324	1,154	991
Total Women ..	271	446	328	471	1,516	1,327
Total Attendances ..	1,060	1,404	1,260	2,283	6,007	5,946
Average Attendance per Session						
Children	16.7	20.3	19.8	38.5	23.8	24.0
Women	5.7	9.4	6.9	10.0	8.0	6.8
Total	22.4	29.7	26.7	48.5	31.8	30.8
First Visits						
Infants	99	93	97	170	459	472
Children	5	6	6	13	20	27
Expectant Mothers	8	57	36	51	152	148
Total	112	156	139	234	631	647

Infirmary Treatment.—97 children and 5 women were sent for Treatment, of whom 43 were Contributors to the Scheme, and for conditions as under:—

Orthopaedic Cases	..	..	..	16
Hernia	..	..	..	10
Skins	..	..	..	8
Otorrhea	..	..	..	6
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	8
Phimosis	..	..	..	15
Naevi	..	..	..	7
Tongue-tie	..	..	..	2
Malnutrition	..	..	..	5
Eyes	..	..	..	12
Congenital Malformations		..	..	3
Septic Wounds	..	..	..	2
Conditions associated with Pregnancy		..	..	4
Inflamed Fingers	..	..	..	2
Pin in Thigh	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1

Dinners.—At a cost of:

Total 1932				Total 1931			
Dinners		Cost		Dinners		Cost	
5,242	£121	14	9	4,240	£101	14	0
Home Helps 138				132	£67		

Dental Clinic:—			Total 1932		Total 1931	
			Women	Children	Women	Children
Patients	..	..	44	26	41	22
Visits	..	..	117	28	98	33
Extractions	..	..	278	56	453	74
General						
Anaesthetics	..		11	2	23	4

			Total 1932		Total 1931	
			Women	Children	Women	Children
Local do.	..	..	20	19	5	16
Fillings	..	..	2	—	—	—
Dressings	..	..	—	7	—	18
Dentures	..	..	11	—	3	—

Notification of Births and Still Births, 1932.—Of the 785 Live Births and 27 Still Births notified to us:—

Midwives notified	..	646	Live and	22	Still Births	
Doctors notified	..	9	„	„	0	„
Maternity Nurses notified		9	„	„	0	„
Parents notified	..	2	„	„	0	„
Royal Infirmary notified	..	13	„	„	1	„
Master of Workhouse	„	19	„	„	0	„
Maternity Hospital	„	70	„	„	2	„
South Bank Nursing Home notified	..	2	„	„	0	„
St. Stephen's Nursing Home notified		11	„	„	1	„
St. Asaph's Nursing Home notified	..	4	„	„	1	„

Midwifery Claims, 1932.—These are the claims received up to April, and include 6 claims received too late for investigation in 1931.

	Midwives	Doctors.	Total
Number of Claims	17	54	71
Amount of Claims	.. £15/15/6	£69/3/6	£84/19/0
Excused all payment	9	8	17
Midwives' Claims disallowed	..	—	7
Paid Insurance Scheme Fee	..	41	41

	Midwives	Doctors	Total
To repay in full ..	—	3	3
Amount to be recovered in full payments	—	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
To repay in part pay- ments	1	2	3
Amount to be recovered in part payments	10/6	£1/18/6	£2/8/6

A total sum of £3/18/6 to be recovered from 6 persons, and of this:—

	£	s.	d.
2 completed payments to the amount of ..	1	13	0
4 were handed over owing sums amounting to	2	5	6
	<hr/>		
	£3	18	6
	<hr/>		

Of the 4 persons from 1931, who still owed £2/11/0:

2 completed payments to the amount of	19	6
2 were handed over owing sums amounting to	1	11
	<hr/>	
	£2	11
	<hr/>	
	0	

SECTION "C."

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The City Water supply continues to be drawn from the River Severn. The water is purified by downward filtration through filter beds and finally chlorinated before distribution, free chlorine being used in the proportion of 1 part to 2 millions of water.

The City Engineer kindly informs me that the approximate consumption for the year was 677,924,000 gallons—representing a supply per head per day of 33.75 gallons.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Weekly bacteriological examination of the water is made. At no examination was B. Coli detected in 100 c.c. and the average of examinations gave 2 organisms per c.c. only.

The following analysis of a water sample taken on 5th July, 1932 indicates the characteristics of the Water Supply.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

5th July, 1932

WATER FROM PURE WATER TANK

	Grains per Gallon	Parts per 100,000
Solids in Suspension	None	
Solids in Solution, dried at 100° C	29.4	42.0
„ „ Appearance	White	
„ „ After Ignition	25.9	37.0
Behaviour of Solids on Ignition	Browning	
Phosphates	None	
Chlorine calculated as Common Salt	9.4	13.4
Free and Saline Ammonia . .	0.0009	0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia . .	0.002	0.003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours . .	0.06	0.09
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Trace	

Colour	..	..	..	Clear
Deposit	..	..	..	None
Smell	..	..	..	None
	Permanent	6.4°		
Hardness	Temporary	7.2°		
	Total	13.6°		

Poisonous Metals. None detected.

Remarks:—I am of opinion that the above sample of water may be used for drinking purposes.

(*Sd.*) CECIL DUNCAN,
City Analyst.

Rivers and Streams.—There is nothing of an unusual character to report under this section.

Drainage and Sewerage.—In my report for 1931, reference was made to the sanitary survey of the areas added to the City by the City of Worcester Extension: Order 1931, which came into effect on October 1st, 1931.

The result of the sanitary survey was summarised in my report for 1931, and formed the basis of a special report in January 1932, to the Health Committee. This report is reproduced in its entirety below.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE—

6th January, 1932.

Boundary Extension.

Sanitary circumstances of the added areas.

I have caused to be made a survey of the Sanitary

circumstances of the added areas, and the result of the survey is shown in the summaries that have already been circulated to members of the Committee.

I would wish to direct your attention to the following points:—

1. In the added areas there are 68 houses with pail closets; there are 27 privy middens—55 cesspits and 76 houses with septic tanks.
2. There are no fewer than 70 wells to 126 houses.
3. There is a large number of houses without sanitary dustbins.

Consideration will have to be given to the provision of adequate and safe water supplies and to the matter of sewage and refuse disposal.

Refuse Disposal.—The greater part of the area is already being scavenged by the Streets Department and the City Surveyor has undertaken to have household refuse removed from any additional houses requiring it brought to his notice by the Health Department.

Sewage Disposal-Pail closets.—In the past, owners of pail closets have been emptying the contents upon the land.

Cesspits.—In some cases cesspits have been pumped out upon the land.

Septic Tanks.—These in some instances are far from satisfactory; this is particularly true of those in Whinfield Road, those in the Ombersley Road which are relatively new and some attached to new houses in the Bath Road. In the case of Bath Road septic tanks, the effluents are in some cases bad and run into Duck Brook.

Already in the Bath Road added area we are experiencing nuisance from defective septic tanks attached to new property.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out to this Committee the potentialities for danger to health in the association of leaky cesspits and septic tank system with shallow wells.

In the Cornmeadow district there are 31 pail closets and 6 privy middens in association with 23 wells.

In the Bath Road area there are 36 septic tanks and 12 cesspits; and although in this area there are no wells, there must sooner or later be appreciable soiling of the land and pollution of the River Severn by bad effluents.

It is desirable that so soon as possible a City Water supply should be taken to the added areas and that more efficient provision should be made for the collection and disposal of sewage.

From the Health standpoint, the provision of a pure water supply beyond the possibility of contamination should come first.

Accordingly, I submit the following suggestions to your Committee:—

1. That collection of household refuse should be undertaken from all the added areas.
2. That sewage collection and disposal should be undertaken in the added areas by the Committee responsible and from all houses where desired.

In this connection I wish to point out that at present removal of sewage from a few pail closets and cesspits in the City has in the past been carried out by the Streets Department on behalf of the Public Health Department.

I contend that Sewage removal is the responsibility of the Sewerage Committee and ask that this duty be transferred to the Engineer's Department.

3. That a City Water supply be provided at the earliest possible moment to the Cornmeadow, Whinfield Road and Blackpole Areas, and when convenient, to the Old Northwick and Ombersley Road areas.
4. That the present sewer be extended along Bath Road to serve the new houses within the added area.
5. That facilities for sewage collection be provided in the Ombersley Road area at the earliest possible moment.

I have already discussed these matters with the City Engineer and City Surveyor, who are in general agreement with the above suggestions.

By instruction of the Health Committee, this report was submitted to the Water and Sewerage and Streets Committees.

During the year the sewer along the Bath Road has been extended and 15 houses which previously had septic tank systems or cesspits have been connected up. At Whinfield Road 20 houses have had flushing apparatus and water provided to W.C.'s which were previously hand flushed.

The scavenging of those houses with pail closets has been undertaken by the Streets department.

A scheme is at present being worked out for the sewerage of the Ombersley Road district in the Claines Area of the extended City.

The collection of household refuse in the added areas is being carried out by the Streets Department.

The City Water has been piped to Cornmeadow Lane, Blackpole Lane, Whinfield Road; to the new portions of Ombersley Road; to the Northwick Building Estate; the Hanbury Farm Building Estate; the new portion of the Battenhall Road, and a new estate off Claines Lane.

In matters of sewerage and water supply, the Council has been prompt to supply houseowners in the extended City with the City amenities.

From time to time during the year, difficulties have been

experienced in connection with the septic tank systems of houses within the added areas.

Apart from inefficient construction of some of these septic tank systems, trouble has arisen from the disposal of the effluent—which in many instances has been far from innocuous.

The disposal of these effluents in a clay soil in the absence of a convenient watercourse is no easy matter.

A form of sewage disposal plant that seems satisfactory for an isolated rural dwelling, soon proves unsatisfactory in an urban district where new houses are rapidly springing up.

The matter was carefully discussed with the City Engineer and the City Surveyor, and the following recommendation made to the Council:—

Special Committee to deal with Septic Tanks and Cesspools.

SEWERS IN ADDED AREAS, ETC., ETC.

Your Committee beg to refer to the Council's Resolution of the 13th September last and to report that they held a Meeting on the 6th October, when the whole question of Septic Tanks and Cesspools was considered and discussed and it was decided that the Medical Officer, City Surveyor and City Engineer confer and decide as to what is a sound and proper sewage disposal system where cesspools or septic tanks are provided for sewage disposal.

At Your Committee's Meeting on the 18th October,

1932. Present:—The Deputy Mayor in the Chair, Alderman Sharpe, Alderman Maund, Councillor Baker, Councillor Looker, Councillor Brown, Councillor Day and Councillor Spalding, the Medical Officer, City Engineer and City Surveyor presented the following Report:—

1. We are of opinion that where it is possible to connect the effluent with a watercourse or stream, a septic tank upon the lines indicated on the attached plan would be an effectual means of disposing of the sewage.

The tank should have a capacity of 400 gallons for a household of 5 persons with a minimum depth of 4 feet.

The filter should have a capacity of 1 cubic yard to 45 gallons of sewage.

2. If it is not possible to connect the effluent with a watercourse we recommend that before permission is given for the effluent to be discharged into filter trenches, a careful investigation should be made of the sub soil as to its capability of absorbing the effluent. In many parts of Worcester the sub soil is not suitable for this purpose.

3. Where approval is given to sewage disposal by means of a septic tank, we suggest that a copy of the typical plan should be given to the builder or owner.

4. Where it is not possible to provide a septic tank, with the effluent connected with a watercourse or provided with adequate sub soil filtration, the erection of buildings should be discouraged, otherwise the sewage can only be disposed of by means of earth closets or

the provision of water tight cesspools which require to be frequently emptied. We consider that in an urban area these methods are not satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.—Consequent upon the revision of these City Byelaws, administered by the Health Committee, the Council adopted the Byelaws under Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Smoke nuisance from works does not arise to any extent in the City, due largely to the progressive electrification of industrial processes. The City Electrical Engineer informs me that 13,500 Horse Power is now being used in industrial processes.

Complaints of effluvial nuisance did arise during the year from occupiers of houses in the neighbourhood of the Metal Box Factory. The nuisance was from the smell of lacquer employed in coating tin sheets. On the representation of the Health Department, the firm concerned installed elaborate and expensive fume consuming furnaces, and reduced the nuisance to negligible proportions.

I would wish to acknowledge here the valuable help rendered to the department by the City Engineer and City Surveyor in dealing with the sanitary problems of the added areas.

Scavenging.—The system of refuse disposal by tipping has been continued. The partial adoption of controlled tipping has resulted in the City tips being relatively free from nuisance, although the optimum result has not yet been obtained. It is a matter for regret that the Tip fore-

man has not yet had an opportunity of seeing the system in operation at Bradford.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Mr. Ralph Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, furnished the following report dealing with Sanitary Inspections within the City.

Abatement of Nuisances.—2,528 nuisances have been reported during the year. To abate these Nuisances, 417 Request Notices were served upon the persons responsible, and in 153 instances the Health Committee gave instructions for Statutory Notices to be served.

In 5 cases I had to ask the Health Committee's authority for legal proceedings to be taken, but the nuisances were abated after the despatch of a warning letter and no Summonses were served.

A statement of the sanitary operations is given below:

**Number of Notices Served and Summary of Work
Carried Out During 1932.**

Number of Notices (Preliminary) served	417
Number of Notices (Statutory) served	..	..	153
Number of Letters sent with regard to Notices, &c.			638
Number of Complaints received and investigated	..		433
Number of Notices sent to Schools re Infectious Diseases	..	..	169
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	..	..	405
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, &c. repaired	..		476
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	..	..	177
Damp walls cured	..	..	46

Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	85
Wash-house floors and yards repaved or repaired	29
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	32
Sink waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	5
Drains opened and cleansed	59
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed.. ..	52
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	38
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed ..	106
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	70
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	30
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	14
Houses provided with sufficient water supply ..	8
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	81
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals ..	6
Accumulation of manure removed	20
Sanitary dust-bins provided	613
Miscellaneous	254
Houses, W.C.'s, etc., cleansed by Occupiers ..	2
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector ..	10
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies	11
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases ..	169
Verminous houses fumigated	27
Samples of Food and Drugs collected for City Analyst	178
Samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs collected for City Analyst	11
Samples of Milk for Bacteria Count	21
Samples of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	14

Inspections.—This table shows the number and nature of inspections carried out during 1932:—

Housing Inspections	371
-----------------------------	-----

Public Health Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,578
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,681
Infectious Diseases, Visits to Houses	..	..	..	..	75
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	225
Houses Let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	150
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	175
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	128
Workshops	..	..	..	..	96
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	104
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1,876
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	26
Dust-bin Inspections	..	..	..	..	586
Food Shops and Markets	..	..	..	..	606
Places where Animals kept	..	..	..	..	37
Water Samples taken	..	..	..	..	101
Drains smoke-tested	..	..	..	..	55
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	47

House Refuse.—During the year 613 ash-bins have been provided, and in no case has it been necessary to institute proceedings for non-compliance with notices served.

Ash-bins are kept in stock by the Health Department and supplied at a reasonable cost. An Order Form is enclosed with all Notices regarding the provision of ash-bins, and it has been found that this greatly facilitates our work in getting the bins provided.

Smoke Abatement.—During the year a bye-law was made which prescribes that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any chimney of a Factory, shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a nuisance.

47 Observations were made of Factory chimneys for the emission of Smoke, and letters were sent in four cases calling the attention of the occupiers to the nuisance arising from the emission of excessive smoke. In the one case the chimney was raised to a greater height, and in two cases strict instructions were given to the stokers concerned as to the flues of the ovens. In the other case experimental work and alterations are being carried out at the Factory.

Rag Flock Act, 1911-1928.—Inquiries have been made, and there are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. The only flock used in bedding is cotton mill, puff or flock not broken from rags but made from waste cotton.

Premises Controlled by Bye-Laws.

Offensive Trades.—The total number of Offensive Trades carried on in the City is as follows:—

			Under Sec. 112 of Public Health Act 1875	Under Ministry of Health Order Jan. 1913	Total
Fish-friers	..	..	14	18	32
Tripe-Boilers	..	..	—	6	6
Fellmongers	..	..	2	1	3
Rag and Bone Dealers	..		4	—	4
Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers			2	—	2
Gut Scrapers	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
Total	..	..	23	25	48
			—	—	—

7 applications for the establishment of Offensive Trades were received during the year, with the following results:—

<i>Fish-frying</i>	3 were refused
<i>Tripe-boiling</i>	2 were refused.
	1 was licenced to the 31st December, 1932.
<i>Gut-scraping</i>	1 was refused.

A Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licenced annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man, subject to strict rules and regulations as to the conduct of the trade.

The Offensive Trades have, on the whole, been well conducted and no complaints of nuisances have been reported.

Common Lodging Houses.—There has been no change during the year in the number or conduct of the 10 Common Lodging Houses on our Register. These provide accommodation for 215 lodgers.

Two of the keepers of the Lodging Houses are permanently registered, and the others are registered for a period of one year only under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

The Common Lodging Houses have, on the whole, been well conducted, and have been visited at least once a fortnight by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—6 Houses Let in Lodgings have been added to our Register during the year, and one struck off, leaving 17 such Houses on the Register at the end of 1932.

With one exception, the Byelaws introduced in 1931 have been complied with and the houses have been well conducted. It was, however, necessary to serve a Statutory Notice for contravention of the Byelaws in connection with one House Let in Lodgings, but no proceedings were found necessary as the Owner decided to close the house.

Factory and Workshops Act.—The following table gives the number of Workshops on our Register at the close of the year, viz.:—

Number on Register at the end of 1931	..	..	127
<i>Add—</i>			
Workshops added during 1932	..	..	20
			<hr/> 147
<i>Less</i>			
Workshops given up during 1932	..	..	5
			<hr/>
<i>No. of Workshops on Register at 31st December,</i>			
1932	..	..	142
			<hr/>

Request Notices have been served during the year on Owners or Occupiers of Workshops with regard to the following defects:—

Trough Closet without water supply and out of repair	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Conveniences to be cleansed	..	..				2
Provision of suitable W.C., complete with flushing cistern, water supply, etc.	..	..	..			1
Roofs, doors, etc. in need of repair	..	..				2
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..		2

These defects were remedied without the necessity of further proceedings.

Verbal or Request Notices to Occupiers or Owners with regard to limewashing, fixing Abstract, etc., have been complied with.

2 Notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and were immediately dealt with.

Bakehouses.—At the end of the year, there were 47 Bakehouses remaining on our Register. This includes 10 which are classified as “Factory Bakehouses.” One new Bakehouse was opened during the year.

There have been one or two changes of occupiers in connection with the bakehouses.

No proceedings have been necessary with regard to verbal or Request Notices to carry out limewashing and minor repairs to the Bakehouses.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In- spections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Pro- secutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	26	2	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	96	3	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	12	—	—
Total	134	5	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro- secutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Re- medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	4	4	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...				
Total	8	8	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.			
Cleaning and washing	2	—	—
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, &c.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, &c., paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, &c., of button, &c.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.			
Textile weaving			
TOTAL	2	—	—

SECTION "D."

Housing.

The extent of the work done under this head is summarised on page .

The figure ascertained in 1930 of 400 new houses required to meet demolition of insanitary houses is proving reasonably correct.

During the year the record number of 91 houses were demolished.

Dolday Clearance Area.—Already half the houses of this area have been demolished and the occupants housed in new houses in the Barneshall Site.

The photograph of Dolday houses gives some impression of the dilapidation of this area, but it fails to convey the abject squalor, insanitation and filth that characterised these dwellings.

Two new Clearance Area Schemes affecting 50 houses in Copenhagen Street and 22 houses in King Street are in course of preparation.

In the Blockhouse area, some 48 houses are ripe for representation, and consideration may be given to the clearing up of the Moors district.

If, however, our Slum Clearance Programme is to be completed by 1938, I shall require medical assistance to relieve me of much of my present purely clinical work.

In the administration of the 1930 Housing Act, the following important difficulty is being encountered.

In slum clearance it is not always expedient or convenient that the displaced tenants occupy new houses, which, as is often desirable, may be occupied by families from overcrowded or small (though not necessarily insanitary) houses. But in rehousing the tenants displaced by slum clearance, the Council has no control over the landlord controlling the house vacated by the tenant who has proceeded to the new Housing Estate.

Slum clearance is therefore rendered more difficult by the fact that the Council cannot compel the co-operation of other landlords; neither can they control his selection of tenant nor the rent charged for the decontrolled house.

In slum clearance, too, the housing of the single aged person or the aged married couple, dependent for subsistence upon the Old Age Pension, is also a difficult problem.

The proposals of the Worcester House Improvement Society, may, however, do something towards the remedy of this difficulty in the near future.

On the Council's Brickfields No. 2 Housing Site 26 houses have been allotted for tenants displaced in consequence of demolitions under the 1930 Housing Act and on the new Tolladine Road estate 164 houses will be provided for this purpose, by the Health Committee.

A step in the right direction is the selection of tenants for houses to be filled under the 1930 Housing Act, by the

Health Committee, whose sanitary Officers are conversant with housing conditions within the City.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 1,919

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3,229

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 371

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 371

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 16

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 46

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 264

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 164 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 54 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 47 |
|---|----|

- | | |
|--|----|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished
in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. | 30 |
|--|----|

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or
underground rooms in respect of which
Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or
underground rooms in respect of which
Closing Orders were determined, the
tenement of room having been rendered
fit | Nil. |

E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
of which notices became operative re-
quiring repairs | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were
rendered fit after service of formal
notices: | |
| (a) By owners | Nil. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of
owners | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
of which Closing Orders became opera-
tive in pursuance of declarations by
owners of intention to close | Nil. |

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | .. .. . | Nil. |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | .. .. . | Nil. |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | .. .. . | Nil. |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | .. | Nil. |

Note.—Section 3 and Sections 11-15 of the Housing Act 1925 have been repealed by the Housing Act 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Notices, Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930) and houses subject to those Notices and Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

SECTION "E."

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—During the year the following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Number of Producers' Licences granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	3
Number of "Dealers" Licences granted for the sale of Grade "A" Tuberculin tested Milk ..	1

It is gratifying to record an increase in the amount of milk bottled under hygienic conditions.

New premises intended as depots for the distribution of milk are subject to a close examination and have to comply with a high standard of cleanliness.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, upon whom devolves the routine work in connection with Food and Drugs Acts, supervision of Milkshops, enforcement of Meat Regulations, etc., reports as follows:—

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.—Out of a total number of 65 samples of milk purchased during the year only one was certified by the Analyst to be below the presumptive standard of the Ministry of Agriculture. Details of the case and the action are summarised as follows:—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Where taken.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>
No. 58	Purchased on Round	5.8% deficient in Non-fatty Solids.
No. 1	Taken in course of delivery to dairyman	3.2% Fat. 8.5% Non-fatty Solids.
No. 2	Ditto ditto	3.6% Fat. 8.9 Non-fatty Solids.

The Vendor of the original sample No. 58 appeared before the Health Committee. After carefully considering the case, the Committee decided not to prosecute, but the Vendor was warned.

Our procedure in all cases of milk being reported against as below the standard laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture (i.e., Fat 3.0%, Non-fatty Solids 8.5%) is to trace the source of supply:—

- (a) Purchase on round.
- (b) Samples taken in course of delivery from the farmer to the dairyman.
- (c) Samples, if necessary, direct from the cows.
- (d) Vendor asked for an explanation and to attend Meeting of Health Committee.

The County Authorities have, at all times, given every assistance when asked to take samples of milk within their own district.

The average composition of the 65 milk samples taken during the year compares very favourably with the two previous years, viz.:—

	1930	1931	1932
Fat	3.74%	3.70%	3.8%
Non-fatty Solids	8.78%	8.76%	8.8%

The figures for 1932 are exceedingly satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination.—35 samples of Milk

were, during the year, sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, viz.:—

21 for Bacteria Count

14 for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli

The 14 latter samples were all found to be free from Tuberculosis.

The following are the results of the 21 samples of milk taken for Bacteria Count:—

Pasteurised Milk:

					On Agar at 37° C. in 2 days per 1 c.c.
(1)	..	..	..	..	1,083
(2)	..	..	..	..	1,000
(3)	..	..	..	..	13,480
(4)	..	..	..	..	15,086
(5)	..	..	..	..	2,560
(6)	..	..	..	..	8,166
(7)	..	..	..	..	295
(8)	..	..	..	..	845

All the above samples gave a bacterial count well below the maximum permissible under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk.

On Agar at 37 C. in 2 days per 1 c.c.		Presence or absence of Coli- form Bacillus in 1/10th c.c.
(9)	7,340	Absent. Fat 4.7%. Non- fatty Solids 9.3%
(10)	7,300	Absent in 1 c.c.

Ordinary Milk.

	On Agar at 37° in 2 days per 1 c.c.	Presence or absence of Coli- form Bacillus
(11)	16,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
(12)	22,360	Present in 1/100th c.c.
(13)	17,520	Present in 1 c.c.
		Absent in 1/10th c.c.
(14)	478,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
(15)	19,500	Absent in 1 c.c.
(16)	62,700	Present in 1/100th c.c.
(17)	47,420	Present in 1/100th c.c.
(18)	24,140	Present in 1/10th c.c.
		Absent in 1/100th c.c.
(19)	26,840	Absent in 1 c.c.
(20)	3,685	Present in 1/10th c.c.
(21)	9,086	Present in 1/10th c.c.

In the cases where Coliform Bacilli were present in 1/10th c.c., the Vendors' attention was called to the fact with a request that the farmers concerned use more cleanly methods in the production of the milk.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—During the year, the following Registrations were granted:—

Retail Purveyors of Milk (City residents)	..	2
Retail Purveyors of Milk in the City (County residents) .. .. .	.. .. .	7
Transfer of Dairy Premises	.. .. .	1

At the end of 1932 there were on our Registers:—

Cowkeepers	.. .. .	18
Dairymen	.. .. .	61
Retail Purveyors of Milk	.. .. .	10

Retail Purveyors residing outside the City but who retail milk within the City	.. ..	57
Shopkeepers selling Sterilized Milk	.. ..	18

One Vendor was summoned before the Magistrates during the year for retailing milk in the City without being registered. He was fined 10/- and Costs. He later made an application to be registered and has now been placed on our Register.

Cowsheds.—During the year one new Cowshed has been registered making a total of 17 Cowsheds on our Register at the end of 1932.

All the cowsheds have been periodically visited by the District Inspectors; and the Council's Veterinary Inspector, accompanied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, have examined the cows in various herds within the City. Any suspected animal was milked in the presence of these Officers, and 12 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. All the samples were certified by the Analyst to be free from tuberculosis.

Meat and Other Foods.—The various butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers shops, retail stalls in the Markets, the street barrows, and other places where food is prepared or sold, were visited during the year; and a general improvement was found in the manner of conducting these trades.

All the Butchers in the City have recognised days and times for slaughtering, and except in the case of emergency slaughter there has been no alteration or amendment to the Notices sent in by the various Traders. As a precautionary measure, surprise visits are made at times other than those mentioned in the returns.

We have no stalls or barrows from which meat is sold for human consumption. All stalls are situated in the Meat Market and are permanent structures.

It is pleasing to note that the old practice of handling meat by prospective purchasers has practically ceased. This may in part be due to the Notices exhibited by many of the Retail Butchers requesting customers not to handle meat, and also to the fact that the increasing provision of glazed shop fronts is preventing this disgusting practice being carried on.

During the year 61 Notices were received from cottagers and other persons who desired to kill pigs for their own consumption, and the carcasses of 63 pigs were inspected at these premises.

Unsound Food.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being either diseased or unwholesome, viz.:—

Tuberculosis:

Cattle	21 Carcases and organs
	22 Heads and tongues
	22 All organs
	24 Lungs
	4 Livers
Pigs	10 Carcases and organs
	42 Heads and tongues
	12 Heads
Calves	4 Carcases and organs

Other Diseases:

Cattle	13 Carcases and organs
	6 Heads and tongues
	4 All organs
	13 Lungs
	191 Livers

Sheep	48 Carcases and organs
	396 Livers
	2 Lungs

Lambs	2 Carcases and organs
-------	-----------------------

Pigs	10 Carcases and organs
	22 Other organs

Calves	8 Carcases and organs
	1 Head

Meat	635 lbs.
------	----------

Tinned Goods	22 lbs.
--------------	---------

Fish	198 lbs.
------	----------

Frozen Eggs	15 cwts.
-------------	----------

Potatoes	1 cwt.
----------	--------

Grape Fruit	4 lbs.
-------------	--------

Tripe	7 lbs.
Fowl	2
Turkeys	2
Broccoli	350 lbs.

The total weight of food condemned during the year was: 14 tons, 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lbs., compared with 13 tons, 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 15 lbs. during the previous year. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners, and after being condemned was either burnt at the Slaughterhouses or conveyed on the Corporation Motor Lorry to the Birmingham Destructors, the cost of such haulage being £20 for the year.

Public Slaughterhouses.—It will be seen from the following table that greater use than ever before has been made of the facilities afforded at the Public Slaughterhouses during the year, as compared with the four previous years:—

		To March 31st.				
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Beasts						
slaughtered		2,275	2,326	2,242	2,390	2,366
Sheep	„	10,410	9,827	9,289	12,616	15,996
Calves	„	795	854	616	634	686
Pigs	„	4,246	3,217	3,656	4,961	5,688
		17,726	16,224	15,803	20,601	24,736
Amount						
received						
for slaugh-						
tering		£589	£583	£547	£667	£762

The Public Slaughterhouses were opened in the year 1868, and have from time to time been brought up to date.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, attends at the Public Slaughterhouses each morning, and all meat and internal organs are inspected before removal. The Manager, Mr. A. R. Underwood, exercises supervision over the animals slaughtered and keeps the premises well under control.

Private Slaughterhouses.—During the year the use has been discontinued of one Registered Private Slaughterhouse at Sidbury, and there now remain within the City one Licensed and 19 Registered Private Slaughterhouses.

In January 1932 the City Council renewed the Licence of the one existing Licensed Slaughterhouse for a further year.

To facilitate the work of inspection the City has been divided into three parts; the Chief Sanitary Inspector having 12 slaughterhouses under his supervision; Mr. P. L. Parsons 4, and Mr. H. Jackson 4 slaughterhouses. All the slaughterhouses are visited at least once a week when slaughtering is in progress, and the meat of the animals after slaughter is inspected as far as possible.

The Bye-laws relating to the periodical limewashing of the walls and the removal of refuse, etc., have been fairly well carried out.

65 Notifications were received during the year from butchers concerning animals which, on slaughter, were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition.

Humane Slaughtering.—In the public and private slaughterhouses, the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol is in general use for the preliminary stunning of Cattle and calves.

For some time the Health Committee have not felt satisfied with the sticking method of dispatching pigs. Health Committee members and Officers have investigated the preliminary stunning of pigs by electrical methods, and in consequence it is proposed in 1933 to instal an Electro-lethaler for this purpose at the Public Slaughterhouses.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.—The number of samples of Food and Drugs submitted to the Analyst during the year was:—

Taken under the Act in a former manner	..	94
Test Samples	.. .. .	84
		—
Total	.. .. .	178
		—

Of the 94 samples taken under the Act, 93 were certified to be genuine and 1 adulterated; and the 84 Test samples were all found to be genuine.

The following table gives comparisons with the two previous years of samples taken, adulterations, etc.

	1930		1931		1932	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analysis	112	78	108	81	94	84
Adulterated	5	—	10	1	1	—
Adulterated, per cent	4.46%	—	10.8%	1.2%	1.09%	—
Amount of Fines & Costs	14s.	6d.	£16	4s.	0d.	Nil.

Cream.—8 Test samples of Cream were taken during the year and they were all certified to be free from preservatives and of good quality as regards Butter Fat.

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.—Included in the 178 samples sent to the City Analyst were samples of food taken under the above Regulations, viz.:—

- 6 Jams
- 1 Peas
- 7 Sausage
- 2 Pickles
- 2 Paste Foods
- 2 Cake
- 1 Fruit Salad
- 1 Raisins

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923.—8 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the samples conformed to the requirements of the Regulations, and were properly labelled.

Milk.—Of the 65 samples of Milk taken during the year only one was reported against as adulterated. Particulars of the action taken are given under a previous paragraph in this Report.

1932

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSES.

					Under Act.	Test.
Milk	..	..	..	..	65	—
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	..	—	8

					Under Act.	Test.
Butter	..	..	..	..	12	5
Cream ..	..	..	..	..	—	8
Cheese	..	..	..	..	2	—
Flour ..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Ground Ginger		..	..	..	1	2
Jam ..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Lard ..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	—	2
Pickles ..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Custard Powder		..	..	..	—	2
Baking Powder		..	..	..	—	2
Bread ..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Prunes ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sweets ..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Christmas Sweets, Assortments				..	—	4
Paste Foods ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whisky	..	..	..	..	—	2
Gin ..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Pepper	..	..	..	..	—	2
Ground Almonds		..	..	..	2	—
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Coffee and Chicory		..	..	..	—	2
Cake ..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Fruit Salad	..	..	..	..	1	—
Honey ..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	—	3
Blancmange	..	..	..	..	—	1
Raisins	..	..	..	..	—	1
Sausage	..	..	..	..	3	4
Camphorated Oil		..	..	..	—	2
Zinc Ointment		..	..	..	—	1
Boric Ointment		..	..	..	—	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine				..	—	1

				Under Act.	Test.
Olive Oil	..	..	..	—	1
Flowers of Sulphur	..	..	..	—	1
Liquorice Powder	..	..	..	—	1
Paregoric	..	..	..	—	1
Eucalyptus Oil	..	..	..	—	1
				—	—
Total	..	..	..	94	84
				—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—11 samples were taken during the year from various Corn and Seed Merchants in the City, and the following gives details of the samples taken, viz.:—

Fertilisers:—

Fertilizer (named)	..	1 sample
Fertilizer (named)	.. ..	1 sample (Test)
Nitrate of Soda	.. ..	1 sample
Guano	.. ..	1 sample (Test)
		—
		4 samples
		—

Feeding Stuffs:—

Sharps	.. ..	1 sample
Maize Meal	.. ..	1 sample
Bran	.. ..	1 sample (Test)
Laying Meal	.. ..	1 sample (Test)
Linseed Cake	.. ..	1 sample
Soya Cake	.. ..	1 sample
Fish Meal	.. ..	1 sample
		—
		7 samples
		—

With one exception, all the samples taken were certified by the Analyst to be up to the Standard mentioned on the Statutory Statement given on the article or posted in the shop or warehouse.

With regard to the Test sample of Fertilizer mentioned above, the Analyst certified that this was deficient in Soluble Phosphoric Acid, due, in his opinion, to reversion to Insoluble Phosphoric Acid through long storage.

Both the Vendor and the Wholesale firm who supplied the Fertilizer were communicated with, the explanation being that the Fertilizer in question had been inadvertently wrongly labelled.

As however, the mistake was in favour of the customer (too much Sulphate of Ammonia used and not enough Superphosphate), no further action was taken. The Vendor undertook to have the Fertilizer correctly labelled in future.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.—During the year, a further Circular letter was sent to all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers and other traders concerned, relating to the marking of the following imported produce:—

Fresh Apples
 Raw Tomatoes
 Eggs in shell (i.e. hen and duck eggs)
 Dried Eggs
 Currants, Sultanas and Raisins
 Oat produce (i.e. oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats).
 Honey
 Frozen or Chilled Salmon

The Orders require that these goods be marked, either with the word "Foreign," or with words which show the country of origin. If imported from His Majesty's Dominions they must be marked with the word "Empire" or with words showing the country from which they came.

Visits are constantly being made by the Chief Sanitary and District Inspectors to the various shops in the City concerned, and close attention has been given to the requirements as to marking produce. A number of shopkeepers have been warned for failing to observe the Regulations, as during cleansing of the shops the Assistants forget to replace the requisite labels on the Imported Goods.

National Marks Produce.—A National Marks Scheme has been established for Eggs, Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables, Home-killed Beef, Meat, Flour, dressed Poultry, Strawberries, Cherries and Plums.

In order to make buying easy, one mark (the National Mark) is being and will be used for all graded produce of England and Wales; and in order to give confidence to buyers this Mark conveys by law a guarantee that the quality of the produce is of the grade stated.

It is found that graded goods are exposed for sale at the better-class shops.

Rat Campaign.

The following is a copy of the report which was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in November, viz.:—

Health Department,
Guildhall,

WORCESTER.

30th November, 1932.

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Agriculture I beg to submit a Report on our activities with regard to the destruction of Rats during the Year ended November 12th, 1932.

As in former years the campaign has not been confined to merely one Rat Week but has been one continuous effort throughout the whole year.

Your policy of offering a small reward for each Rat caught in the City and brought to the Health Office has still been pursued with the result that more and more people are being encouraged to assist in their destruction.

Since my last Report dated 2nd December, 1931, the total number of Rats definitely accounted for in this manner, for which the reward of 4d. has been paid has been 10,162. This compares with 6,740 for the previous year, a net increase of 3,422. The total number of Rats brought to the Office since the beginning of the campaign in 1919 now being 53,560. The following comparative figures will show how necessary it is that this work be carried on, for in spite

of all previous efforts the number of Rats caught are still recording a substantial increase.

	Year ended			
	11-11-29	11-11-30	7-11-31	12-11-32
No. of Rats killed and brought to the Health Office excluding Rat Week ..	3,921	3,947	6,311	9,562
ditto during Rat Week	319	263	429	600

The increase of 3,422 may be explained in the following ways:—

- (a) The extension of the City Boundary has brought in more rural areas.
- (b) Owing to the award of 4d. and the large amount of Unemployment existing more active interest has been taken in the campaign.
- (c) The Rat menace seems to be on the increase throughout the country.

When it is estimated that a pair of Rats can breed a thousand in one year and in four years the alarming total of 10 million, it is impossible to conceive the ultimate issue; and emphasis must again be laid upon the seriousness of the matter and the necessity for a continuous campaign.

Advice has been freely given as to the most effective methods that can be adopted to destroy Rats and Mice.

Wire Cages are loaned by this Department throughout the year. Poisons are also supplied but only when Cages prove ineffective and on the distinct understanding that it cannot come within the reach of domestic animals. The most effective method however of effecting their capture is by means of Dogs and Ferrets, the majority of Rats brought to the Office being caught in this way.

During the official Rat Week (November 7th to 12th) extra efforts were made by way of advertisements in the local press and as a result the record number of 600 Rats for the week was attained. The highest individual catches being 165, 48 and 25.

It is evident that in spite of all efforts put forward the Rats are still holding their own, this, to a certain extent is inevitable having regard to the large number of old buildings and brick sewers that exist in an ancient City like Worcester, with the Riven Severn and Canals as a constant source of re-infestation in time of flood.

The damage and loss occasioned by Rats are too well known to be enlarged upon in this Report, but the cost to the Country is estimated at many millions Sterling per annum, and the loss to the City in kind must be considerable. In addition to this there is always the danger to Public Health by the risk of those disease-carrying rodents which infest sewers, drains, refuse dumps, etc.

Therefore the definite policy which your Committee has adopted of giving a reward for every Rat killed in the City has been a great inducement to catch the Rats. It promotes the active interest of the Public and the outlay of approximately £170 per year is in my opinion money exceedingly well spent.

It is only by the continual and concentrated efforts of all concerned that the Rat menace can be kept in reasonable check.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Guildhall,
Worcester.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.—During the year 26 inspections of Canal Boats have been made, and as a whole the boats were found to be in good repair, and, with one exception, the cabins were kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

The infringements of the Acts and Regulations were equal to 11.5 per cent of the boats examined. The following shows the nature of the contraventions found, viz.:—

Boats without Certificates	..	1
Boats not properly marked	..	1
Boats out of repair and requiring painting	.. .. .	1

These defects were remedied after sending letters to the owners or giving verbal instructions to the masters.

The general trade on the canals has been quiet, but one large firm (Messrs. Cadbury Bros. Ltd.) have done considerable hauling to their factories at Blackpole and Bournville.

The most striking feature in connection with the year's inspections has been the small number of women and

children found on board the boats. During the year only two women, and two children under 5 years of age, were found on board the boats.

During the year, reports were received from the Port Sanitary Authority of Bristol that certain boats proceeding to Worcester had cargo on board from a ship that was rat-infested with an undue mortality and which, on bacteriological examination, revealed a germ of the plague group. During the unloading at Worcester of the cargo every precaution was taken against rats from the barges getting ashore. The whole of the unloading was supervised by members of your staff, and no rats were observed.

At the end of 1932 there were 125 Canal Boats on our Register. Of this number I believe 41 to be in use or available for use, and 84 boats which have not been heard of or met with for several years and which, therefore, are presumed to be untraceable.

Two boats have been re-registered owing to change of ownership, and particulars were sent to the Gloucester Authority for the previous registrations to be cancelled.

SECTION "F."

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

There were no unusual outbreaks of notifiable infectious disease during the year, and no case of Smallpox were notified.

A local outbreak of Scarlet Fever took place among the boarders at the King's School. As this occurred among a "closed" population and the virus was disseminated over virgin soil (there had been no Scarlet Fever at the School for many years) the attack rate was high 16 boys being affected in 1932. Despite every precaution the infection lingered on in the School for many weeks, and true to the modern form of the disease was an inconvenience rather than a danger.

On the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health the Dick Test was applied by the School doctor to eliminate susceptibles. Unfortunately there was a reluctance on the part of parents of susceptibles to have their boys immunised.

Only Dick positive contacts contracted the disease.

On the whole the initial attack was mild, but the complications were in excess of the normal expectation and two boys were very seriously ill.

Influenza.—Towards the end of the year, Influenza was rife, and though differing in character and severity from the 1918 type, caused no fewer than 22 deaths, mainly among very elderly inhabitants.

Preventive steps were taken by the Health Department and the City Isolation Hospital thrown open to cases of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Diphtheria.—There was again a very low incidence of diphtheria from which the City keeps remarkably free.

Apart from cases requiring tracheotomy, the disease was very mild in character.

9 cases were notified, with 2 deaths. These deaths followed the operation of tracheotomy for which surgeons are engaged.

Scarlet Fever.—82 cases were notified, and of these 2 cases were isolated at home, the remainder being treated at the City Isolation Hospital.

Measles.—In the outbreak of Measles that began towards the end of the year no deaths took place in 1932. Beds are available at the City Isolation Hospital for the treatment of severe cases of Measles, or cases occurring in other hospitals or institutions, and 2 such cases were successfully treated during the year.

Fuller use might have been made of the hospital beds available for the isolation and treatment of Measles. It is not sufficiently known by the public that Measles has a much higher fatality rate than Scarlet Fever and that there are many advantages in nursing serious cases of Measles at an isolation hospital.

The following table indicates the incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year, viz.:—

				Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	82
Diphthera	..	..	..	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	13
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			..	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..		—

Cases Notified

Meningococcal Meningitis ..	2
Malaria	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Acute primary Pneumonia ..	64
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	11

Tuberculosis:

Pulmonary	81
Non-pulmonary	28

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases at Elementary Schools is as shown below, viz.:—

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
British	—	—	—
Cherry Orchard	—	—	—
Comer Gardens	—	—	—
Holy Trinity	1	1	2
Hound's Lane	2	—	2
Red Hill	—	—	—
Stanley Road	3	1	4
St. Barnabas	—	—	—
St. Clement	2	—	2
St. George, Claines ..	2	—	2
St. George, R.C.	2	—	2
St. John	3	2	5
St. Martin	—	—	—
St. Mary	1	1	2
St. Nicholas	—	—	—
St. Paul	1	—	1
St. Peter	3	—	3
St. Stephen	6	—	6
Rose Hill	3	—	3
Totals	29	5	34

City Isolation Hospital.—The following table shows the admissions, etc., occurring at the Isolation Hospital during the year, viz.:—

	City Patients.				County Patients.			
	In 1-1-32	Adm. 1932	Disch. 1932	In 1-1-33	In 1-1-32	Adm. 1932	Disch. 1932	In 1-1-33
Scarlet Fever	15	63	72	6	1	29	24	6
Diphtheria	3	13	13 Died 2	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	18	81	92	7	1	32	26	7
	34	70	54 Died 16	34	3	3	3	3
Total	52	151	162	41	4	35	29	10

The minimum number of patients at any time was 45 and the maximum 74; the average throughout the year being 53.5.

In addition to City cases the hospital also takes in, on request, cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis from the County of Worcester.

If accommodation is available, no case of infectious disease is refused, as it is uneconomic to keep beds idle; and in addition a variety of infectious diseases provides wider experience for the Nursing Staff.

Minor alterations to the Isolation Block at the Hospital have made available three separate isolation wards each containing 2 beds controlled from a central duty room; so that it is now possible at the hospital to treat seven different types of infectious disease at the same time.

The 46 Tuberculosis beds have been kept filled throughout the year. The additional beds provided have enabled us to induce patients to make a longer stay in the sanatorium, as we are gradually eradicating the somewhat rooted belief that three months sanatorium treatment only suffices to arrest pulmonary tuberculosis.

Weekly lectures to the nursing staff have been given by the Medical Officer of Health, and bi-weekly lectures by the Sister-tutor. Of two nurses submitted for examination for the State Nurses Preliminary Fever Examination, one was successful.

To provide adequate protection against fire a storage tank of some 8,000 gallons has been installed. This was constructed as an open-air tank and furnishes an excellent, if small, swimming pool for the staff.

A new all-mains Wireless Set has been installed, and is much appreciated by patients and staff.

The hospital lost the services of its popular Chaplain, Canon Isaacs, on his preferment to Kidderminster. His place has been taken by the Reverend G. D. Wright.

The expenses of the Hospital amounted to £6,378 against

which £880 was received on account of the treatment of patients from other areas.

The average daily food costs, inclusive of staff, were $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$ d. per head.

Cleansing and Disinfection.—There are facilities for cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons at the Municipal Homes.

Infected bedding, etc. is disinfected at the City Isolation Hospital in the high-pressure steam sterilizer.

Fluid disinfectant, in suitably labelled tins, is supplied to householders, for disinfecting purposes after the occurrence of infectious disease or in case of infestation by vermin.

The following disinfection steps were carried out:—

Number of rooms fumigated after Infectious disease	169
Number of Beds taken to Newtown Hospital for Steam disinfection after Infectious Disease ..	35
Number of rooms fumigated on account of vermin	66

Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations.—No vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the above regulations.

Other Diseases.

(1) **Cancer.**—There were 85 deaths from Cancer. The following table gives particulars of the deaths due to this disease during the past 10 years.:—

Year	Deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Percentage of total Population
1923	55	10.03	.1103
1924	60	9.8	.119
1925	79	12.2	.157
1926	57	9.1	.112
1927	73	11.1	.143
1928	103	12.7	.196
1929	88	12.9	.167
1930	70	11.5	.133
1931	85	12.1	.167
1932	85	11.8	.163

Prevention of Blindness.—No special action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925.

Tuberculosis.

Notification.—125 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 33 cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health without previous notification.

Deaths.—There were 68 deaths, and of these 10 had not been previous notified: 9 were notified post mortem. The ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 1 to 68.

The following tables gives the incidence of notified cases and of deaths according to age group, viz.:—

*Extract from Circular 939, dated 13th December, 1928
(adapted to relate to the year 1932.)*

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1932.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area during 1932 should be given in the Report in the following form :—

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	—	1	6	5	—	—	3	3
5	...	...	4	2	3	3	1	—	2	1
10	...	...	3	2	1	3	1	2	—	—
15	...	...	10	10	—	2	5	3	—	1
20	...	...	3	4	1	2	2	4	1	—
25	...	...	15	10	1	1	6	10	—	—
35	...	...	5	6	—	3	4	2	—	1
45	...	...	3	3	1	2	3	2	—	2
55	...	...	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	1
65 & upwards			2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total			48	41	14	22	27	25	7	9

Non-Notified Deaths 3

Ratio 3 to 68.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health in the County Borough, on the 31st Dec., 1932 :—

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
132	93	225	27	42	69	294

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis notified are classified as follows:—

Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	5
Hips	..	..	..	..	3
Neck Glands	..	..	..	..	10
Skin	..	..	..	..	1
Ankle joints	..	..	..	..	2
Abdomen	..	..	..	..	2
Mesenteric Glands	..	..	..	..	2
Spine	..	..	..	..	2
Meninges	..	..	..	..	7
Kidneys	..	..	..	..	1
Caecum	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					36
					—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1932.

Age periods:	Formal Notifications											
	Primary Notifications.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total All ages.
Pulmonary.												
Males	4	3	7	3	12	5	3	3	2	42
Females	1	2	2	10	4	9	6	2	2	1	39
Non-Pulmonary.												
Males	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	12
Females	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	16

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the year, 1932, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods :	.0 to I	I to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Total Cases.
	Pulmonary Males ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
“ Females...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Non-pulmonary Males	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
“ Females...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Source of Information.												
No. of Cases.												
Pulmonary.												Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns from local Registrars transferable deaths from Registrar General	3

Posthumous notifications...	4	...	...	3
	4	...	...	2
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ...												

Comparison of notifications and deaths with the past 18 years is shown below; and the Death Rate compared with that of England and Wales for the last 10 years, viz.:—

Year.	Cases Notified.			Total Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 Population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.		Worcester.	England & Wales.
1932	89	36	125	68	1.32	—
1931	74	18	92	51	1.00	0.896
1930	78	13	91	45	0.86	0.743
1929	74	17	91	43	0.81	0.932
1928	55	22	77	49	0.93	0.909
1927	64	20	84	54	1.06	0.952
1926	75	29	104	44	0.87	0.942
1925	75	34	109	61	1.21	1.017
1924	80	29	109	49	0.97	1.039
1923	68	34	102	55	1.10	1.049
1922	92	22	114	57	1.16	1.107
1921	93	25	118	48	0.95	1.117
1920	69	29	98	53	—	—
1919	89	30	119	65	—	—
1918	83	43	126	91	—	—
1917	102	26	128	79	—	—
1916	86	27	113	66	—	—
1915	85	37	122	70	—	—
1914	116	46	162	67	—	—

Occupational Mortality is indicated in the table below:—

Males			Females		
Shop Assistant	..	2	Ladies Companion		1
News Vendors	..	2	Gloveress ..	..	4
General Haulier	..	1	Housewives	..	11
General Labourers	..	8	Boot Operative	..	1
Carpenters ..	..	2	Machinist ..	..	2
Hawker ..	..	1	Clerk ..	..	1
Glovers ..	..	2	No occupation	..	14
Iron Moulder	..	1			
Stone Mason	..	1			
Schoolmaster	..	1			
Gardener ..	..	1			
Bus Conductor	..	1			
Motor Driver	..	1			
Windscreen Maker	..	1			
Leather Worker	..	1			
Licensed Victualler	..	1			
Rivetter ..	..	1			
No occupation	..	6			
		—			—
		34			34
		—			—

14 deaths occurred within six months of notification, the varying periods being shown below:—

Deaths occurring within			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1 week	..	..	1	—	1	1	2	3
2 weeks	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 weeks	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 weeks	..	..	2	1	3	—	—	—
2 months	..	..	3	2	5	—	—	1
3 months	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 months	..	..	1	5	6	1	—	1
			—			—		
Total	..	..	8	8	16	3	2	5
			—			—		

Extent of Tuberculosis.—At the end of the year there were 294 notified cases upon the Health Department register, as compared with 316 cases in 1931.

Housing of Tuberculosis Cases.—Whenever a case occurs in which a Tuberculous patient is housed under conditions detrimental to his health or dangerous to that of the family, efforts are made to secure accommodation in a new Council House. Thanks to the co-operation of the Housing Committee 3 houses were allocated for this purpose during the year.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The work of the dispensary is tabulated on pages 102–104.

Visiting.—3,469 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Dental Treatment.—52 patients received dental treatment at the hands of Mr. Matley Moore, involving 124 attendances.

Public Health Act 1925, Section 62.—It was not considered necessary to remove any patient compulsorily to a sanatorium under this section.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary under these Regulations to stop from working any tubercular person engaged in the handling of milk.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—This form of treatment was given to 6 cases during the year.

Sanatorium Treatment.

City Isolation Hospital.—73 cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards of the City Isolation Hospital during the year. Of these 55 were pulmonary cases and 18 non-pulmonary cases.

4 cases were admitted for Observation, and 3 non-pulmonary cases from the County were treated.

The beds have been kept fully occupied during the year, but as there was at no period any long waiting list no new chalets were erected.

In addition to ordinary sanatorium regime, artificial pneumothorax treatment (surgical collapse of the affected lung) is given to selected cases, and all cases of surgical tuberculosis receive artificial sunlight treatment.

Knightwick Sanatorium.—The 8 beds maintained by the Council—4 for males and 4 for females—have been kept fully occupied during the year.

The extent of sanatorium treatment and the immediate result is indicated in subsequent tables.

One patient is maintained at Papworth Sanatorium and one received a course of treatment at the Royal National Sanatorium, Ventnor.

It is regretted that while the immediate results of sanatorium treatment are often excellent, the subsequent

trend of the disease is towards chronic invalidism or premature death in far too many cases. Only too frequently poverty is the root cause of this unhappy termination of the disease. Living in the sanatorium patients with even extensive tuberculosis can often keep the disease at bay; but on leaving the sanatorium, handicapped by their disability, they rapidly succumb in the struggle for existence.

Their survival depends upon economic security, and in a fiercely competitive world, they can only obtain this security at Colonies such as Papworth. Much of the good done at Sanatoria is wasted effort when the patient has to return to adverse social conditions.

Tuberculosis After-care.—In January the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee was inaugurated. The Committee includes members of the Health Committee, representatives of various local associations, and three Officers of the Health Department. During the year it was presided over by the then Mayor, Miss Diana Ogilvy.

The amount of £40 a year formerly given by the Health Committee for extra nourishment was doubled; subscriptions were obtained and funds raised by a very successful dance. The City Treasurer acts as Hon. Treasurer.

The activities of the Committee are summarised as follows:—

Extra Nourishment:

4204 pints of Milk to 25 patients.

203 lbs. of Butter to 8 patients.

Eggs to the value of £4 17s. 0d. to 3 patients.

Clothing:

52 patients or dependants have been supplied with articles of clothing.

Employment:

A number of patients have been found temporary or permanent employment.

2 Beds have been supplied to patients to enable them to have separate sleeping accommodation, and 2 Air Rings are loaned out to patients requiring them.

In addition, representations to the Public Assistance Committee have resulted in sympathetic consideration being given to the cases of necessitous tuberculosis patients.

Venereal Diseases.—The work at the conjoint Clinic maintained at the Worcester Royal Infirmary by the County and City Councils has been continued during the year under the medical control of Mr. Tom Bates, F.R.C.S.

The work done at the Clinic on behalf of the City is tabulated below:—

Number of City cases dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total							68

Total number of attendances of all City patients	...	...	3,125
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all City patients	...	...	484
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given to City patients	...	...	489

Mental Deficiency Acts.—Ascertainment.—Excluding defectives whose care devolves upon the Education Committee, there were at the end of the year the following defectives known to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee:—

In Institutions	..	..	..	..	29
On licence from Institutions	..	..	..	..	1
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	12
On Licence from Guardianship	..	..	..	..	—
In Places of Safety	..	..	..	..	—
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	..	25
Awaiting disposal	..	..	..	..	1
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	..	39
					107

The usual visits to defectives under guardianship have been paid by Miss Tree, the Visiting and Petitioning Officer, and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Occupation Centre continues to be conducted by Miss Webb and the Woodwork Class by Mr. Johnson.

As the administrative work and expense connected with mental deficiency is increasing, the investigations being at present made by the Departmental Committee upon Sterilization come at an opportune moment.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930,—The Out-patient Clinic held weekly at the Worcester Royal Infirmary has been continued under Dr. Fenton, Medical Superintendent of Powick Mental Hospital, who reports that during the year 6 male and 5 female patients were treated and made 12 attendances.

The work of the clinic is wholly preventive, being intended to save patients from admission to a mental hospital. It is doubtful if at present sufficient use is being made of the facility available.

Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act.—8 candidates for office under the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health. Of these, one was accepted only after a preliminary period of observation, and 7 were passed fit at once.

Public Health Propaganda.—Abortive attempts were made during the year to revive the local edition of "Better Health," which in 1931 provided public health propaganda without cost to the rates.

On October 17th the Exhibition of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom visited the City and a demonstration was given in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

On the 14th October a most successful public meeting, presided over by the Mayor and supported by members of the Corporation, was held in the Public Hall where Dr. Harley Williams of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis spoke.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health delivered a number of addresses on public health subjects to various organisations.

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR
DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				G. and Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	27	28	1	2	1	6	5	4	28	34	6	6	74
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	3	18
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	8	19
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	9
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	24	12	50
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ...	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	3	1	—	10
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	33	29	101
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	118	85	7	7	7	20	14	20	125	105	21	27	278
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	6	—	27

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	314
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	6
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..	27
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	50
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	923
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	21
7.	Number of consultations with medical prac- titioners:—	
	(a) Personal	3
	(b) Other	—
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	17
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,469

10. Number of:—

(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. 100

(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion
with Dispensary work 28

11. Number of “Recovered” cases restored to
Dispensary Register, and included in A(a)
and A(b) above 3

12. Number of “T.B. plus” cases on Dispensary
Register on December 31st 91

(C) NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Newtown Sanatorium, Worcester	28	—	—	14	42
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Knightwick, Worcs. ...	8	—	—	—	8

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases ad- mitted for observation	Adult males	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—
	Children	4	5	—	—
	Total	4	5	—	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	35	24	7	22
	Adult females	31	23	8	12
	Children	11	14	1	7
	Total	77	61	16	41
GRAND TOTAL ...	42	81	66	16	41

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS for persons chargeable to the COUNCIL.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	6	3	2	1
	Adult females	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—
	Total	6	3	2	1
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	2	—	2	—
	Children	2	—	2	—
	Total	5	1	4	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	11	4	6	1

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous															
Non-tuberculous						5									5
Doubtful															
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[illegible]

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.										All Ages.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-	65-	85-	
1	Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Epidemic Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	4	22
5	Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Diphtheria.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Paratyphoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Epidemic Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Enteritis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12	Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14	Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
15	Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
17	Septicæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
18	Tuberculosis of Lungs .....	...	...	1	2	4	9	22	9	2	...	49
19	Tuberculosis of Meninges .....	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
20	Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
22	Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Osteo Arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cancer .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	36	43	2	85
25	Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
26	Anæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
27	Premature Birth	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
28	Injury at Birth.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
29	Congenital Defects	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
30	Debility at Birth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31	Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	14	40
33	Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	44	2	60
34	Meningitis .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	Convulsions	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
36	Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	10
37	General Paralysis of Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
38	Other forms of Insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	10
39	Epilepsy .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
40	Diseases of the Spinal Cord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
41	Endocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	24	...	43
42	Myocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	45	6	59
43	Arterio Sclerosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20	3	32
44	Acute Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	14
45	Chronic Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	34	3	47
46	Lobar Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	7	7	...	20
47	Lobular Pneumonia	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	...	22
48	Other Lung Diseases	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	7
49	Diseases of Stomach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	10
50	Appendicitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
51	Obstruction of Intestines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	14
52	Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
53	Other Diseases of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Peritonitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
55	Acute Nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
56	Bright's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	9
57	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	7
58	Tumours and Other Affections of Female Genital Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
59	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
60	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	1	2	1	...	1	1	3	1	3	3	16
61	Deaths by Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	7
62	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
63	All other Causes .....	...	4	2	1	3	2	3	14	16	2	47
ALL CAUSES		47	18	8	4	13	19	60	169	333	46	717

INDEX.

	Page
Ambulance facilities	21
Bacteriological examinations	19 & 64
Births	14
Blindness—prevention of	89
Cancer	89
Canal Boats Acts	81
Children's Acts	30
<i>Charts:—</i>	
Birth rate and Death rate	15
Infant Death rate {	17
Neo-Natal Death rate {	
City Isolation Hospital	86
Cleansing and Disinfection	88
Clinics and Treatment Centres	21
Committees	3-4
Cowsheds	67
Death Returns	110
Death Rate	14
Diphtheria	83
Drainage and Sewerage	40
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	75
Fish Friers (See Offensive Trades)	51
Food and Drugs	73
Factory and Workshops Act	53
General Statistics	11
General Provision of Health Services, Summary	16
Housing Statistics	59
Housing	57
Housing Act, 1930	57
Hospitals	21
Humane Slaughtering	72

	Page
Infant Mortality	16
Infectious Diseases—Prevalence and Control over	82
Influenza	83
Inspections	49
 Knightwick Sanitorium	 97
 Laboratory examinations	 19
Legislation	20
Local Government Act	20
 Maternity and Child Welfare	 23 & 32—38
Maternal Mortality	26
Meat Inspection	67
Measles	84
Medical Aid	28
Merchandise Marks Act	76
Meteorology	12
Mental Treatment Act, 1930	100
Mental Deficiency Acts	100
Midwives Acts, 1902 & 1918	28
Milk	62
<i>Milk Analysis:—</i>	
Bacteriological	64
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	66
<i>Ministry of Health Tables:—</i>	
Table I.	102
„ C	105
„ D	106
„ E	107
„ F	108
„ G	109
Municipal Homes Hospital	20
 National Marks Produce	 77
Nuisances	48
Nursing Homes	30
Nursing in the Home	18

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	31
Population	...	...	...	...	...	8-12
Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	73
Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	73
Public Health Propaganda	...	...	...	...	...	101
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	77
Sanatorium Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	97
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	38
Sanitary Inspector's Report	...	...	...	...	...	48
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	84
<i>Slaughterhouses:—</i>						
Public	...	...	...	...	...	70
Private	...	...	...	...	...	71
Social Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	12
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
<i>Statistics:—</i>						
Vital, Summary of	...	...	...	...	...	7
General	...	...	...	...	...	11
M. & C.W.	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	92-94
Superannuation Act	...	...	...	...	...	101
Specialist Medical Staff	...	...	...	...	...	18
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	47.50
Section A	...	...	...	...	...	11-16
„ B	...	...	...	...	...	16-38
„ C	...	...	...	...	...	38-56
„ D	...	...	...	...	...	57-62
„ E	...	...	...	...	...	62-82
„ F	...	...	...	...	...	82-

	Page
Tuberculosis	89—96
Tuberculosis After-Care	98
Unemployment figures	12
Vaccination	23
Venereal Diseases	99
Vital Statistics	7
Voluntary Insurance Scheme	27
Water Supply	38
Worcester Royal Infirmary	20